

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

GREGORY FARMER,

Plaintiff,

v.

I-FLOW CORPORATION,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C13-826 RAJ

ORDER

This matter comes before the court on defendant I-Flow Corporation's Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss plaintiff Gregory Farmer's first amended complaint. Dkt. # 6. Plaintiff alleges three claims: (1) Strict products liability for design defect and failure to warn, (2) negligence, and (3) punitive damages. Dkt. # 3. Defendant moves to dismiss all three claims, arguing that Washington law applies to this case, the Washington Products Liability Act ("WPLA") is the exclusive remedy for plaintiff's claims, and Washington law does not allow for recovery of punitive damages. Dkt. # 6. Plaintiff concedes that Washington product liability law is the substantive law that applies in this case, and that the negligence claim is redundant and may be stricken. Accordingly, the court GRANTS the motion with respect to the second claim for negligence. In reply, defendant clarifies that given plaintiff's concession that his first claim is governed by the

1 WPLA, it is not seeking dismissal of that claim. Accordingly, the only issue before the  
2 court is whether plaintiff may allege a claim for punitive damages.

3 When considering a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Federal  
4 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), “the court is to take all well-pleaded factual allegations  
5 as true and to draw all reasonable inferences therefrom in favor of the plaintiff.” *Wylar*  
6 *Summit P’ship v. Turner Broadcasting Sys., Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 663 (9th Cir. 1998).  
7 However, the complaint must indicate more than mere speculation of a right to relief.  
8 *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). “[F]or a complaint to survive a  
9 motion to dismiss, the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from  
10 that content, must be plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.”  
11 *Moss v. U.S. Secret Service*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009). “Threadbare recitals of  
12 the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not  
13 suffice. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). Dismissal can be  
14 based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged  
15 under a cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699  
16 (9th Cir. 1990).

17 Federal courts sitting in diversity must look to the laws of the forum state to  
18 resolve issues regarding conflict of laws. *Klaxon Co. v. Stentor Elec. Mfg. Co.*, 313 U.S.  
19 487, 496 (1941). In Washington, choice of law disputes require the court (1) to  
20 determine whether an actual conflict exists between the laws or interests of Washington  
21 and the laws or interests of another state; and (2) if an actual conflict exists, to determine  
22 the jurisdiction that has the most significant relationship to the issue. *Erwin v. Cotter*  
23 *Health Ctrs.*, 161 Wash. 2d 676, 692, 167 P.3d 1112 (2007). Washington courts have  
24 adopted the Restatement tests for determining which jurisdiction has the most significant  
25 relationship to the issue. *Rice v. Dow Chem. Co.*, 124 Wash. 2d 205, 213, 875 P.2d 1213  
26 (1994).

1 Under the Restatement, the court must take into account the place where the injury  
2 occurred; the place where the conduct causing the injury occurred; the domicile,  
3 residence, nationality, place of incorporation and place of business of the parties; and the  
4 place where the relationship, if any, between the parties is centered. *Johnson v. Spider*  
5 *Staging Corp.*, 87 Wash. 2d 577, 580-81, 555 P.2d 997 (1976); Rest. (2d) Conflict of  
6 Laws § 145(2). These contacts are to be evaluated according to their relative importance  
7 to a particular issue and must be considered while applying the following principles: the  
8 needs of the interstate and international systems; the relevant policies of the forum; the  
9 relevant policies of other interested states and the relative interests of those states in the  
10 determination of the particular issue; the protection of justified expectations; the basic  
11 policies underlying the particular field of law; certainty, predictability and uniformity of  
12 result; and ease in the determination and application of the law to be applied. *Johnson*,  
13 87 Wash. 2d at 581; Rest. 2d Conflict of Laws § 6. The court's "approach is not merely  
14 to count contacts, but rather to consider which contacts are most significant and to  
15 determine where these contacts are found." *Johnson*, 87 Wash. 2d at 581. In personal  
16 injury cases, the presumption that the law of the place where the injury occurred applies  
17 may be overcome if another state has a greater interest in determining a particular issue.  
18 *Zenaida-Garcia v. Recovery Sys. Tech., Inc.*, 128 Wash. App. 256, 261-62, 115 P.3d  
19 1017 (2005).

20 The court is limited to the four corners of the complaint since neither party has  
21 submitted facts that are subject to judicial notice. Plaintiff alleges that he lives part time  
22 and works in Oregon, and that he is receiving treatment for his injury in Washington.  
23 Dkt. # 3 (FAC) ¶ 1. Plaintiff also alleges that defendant is incorporated in Delaware and  
24 has a principal place of business in California. *Id.* ¶ 2. Plaintiff also alleges that  
25 defendant has conducted regular and sustained business in Washington by selling and  
26 distributing its products in Washington, including the pain pumps. *Id.* ¶ 3. Finally,  
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1 plaintiff alleges that he received a consultation with an Orthopedic Surgeon in Arizona.  
2 *Id.* ¶ 5.

3 Plaintiff makes no allegations regarding the location of the surgery, the location of  
4 his post-operative pain and dysfunction, the location of the subsequent medical care, the  
5 location where the pump device was designed, manufactured and distributed, the location  
6 of where the alleged defects were discovered, or the location of any potential decision to  
7 recall, warn, or not warn users.<sup>1</sup> *See Zenaida-Garcia*, 128 Wash. App. at 263. Based on  
8 the allegations in the complaint alone, the court does not have sufficient information to  
9 make a determination one way or another which state has the most significant  
10 relationship to the issue of punitive damages. Accordingly, the motion is DENIED with  
11 respect to this issue at this time.

12 For all the foregoing reasons, the motion to dismiss is GRANTED in part and  
13 DENIED in part.

14 Dated this 25th day of September, 2013.

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18 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
19 United States District Judge  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The court does not imply that these are the only potentially relevant contacts with a state  
27 in this products liability case.